

With 2,000 Troops It Sent

Pretoria Claims Capability To Have Conquered Angola

PRETORIA, Feb. 3 (AP).—South Africa claimed today that it could have conquered "the whole of Angola" with the fewer than 2,000 soldiers it sent to intervene during that country's civil war in 1975.

The claim was made in a lengthy statement released here by armed forces headquarters in South Africa's first official version of its military intervention in the former Portuguese territory.

The statement was issued after more than a year of official denials by a number of senior government officials that South Africa was directly involved in Angola's civil war.

Spain Church For Amnesty

(Continued from Page 1) the "Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups Oct. 1" (GRAFO), a leftist urban guerrilla band that has assumed responsibility for three of the kidnappings as well as the kidnappings, has made available photographs of one of its prisoners.

The newspaper said the pictures showed Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urujo, president of the council of state, reading the Jan. 18 issue of El Pais. It did not say where the pictures were, but reported that they could not be published because of "problems with the administration."

A spokesman for the Information Ministry said he was aware of the El Pais report, but could not confirm it. He said that as long as a satisfactory explanation was given of the origin of the reported pictures, they could be published.

Mr. Oriol, Spain's No. 4 government official, was kidnapped almost eight weeks ago. GRAFO has said it is holding him as a hostage for the release of political prisoners.

The other prisoner is former army chief of staff Lt. Gen. Emilio Villacampa. He was abducted last week in what the guerrillas said was a retaliation for the slaying of a student by rightist gunmen.

Aeroflot to Increase Domestic Fares 20%

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet airline Aeroflot will raise its subsidized domestic fares by an average of 20 per cent on April 1 to meet higher costs, the Ministry of Civil Aviation said.

B.E. Panyukov, chief of the ministry's Department of Transportation, said that introduction of new jetliners had cut into Aeroflot revenues and "in a number of cases air service was running at a loss."

Ethiopian Head of State, Aides 'Executed' by Ruling Council

(Continued from Page 1) democratic rights promised to Ethiopians by the council a year ago and with killing many pro-government persons in the last five months.

It said that the spearhead of those who opposed the government was crushed and the new leaders pledged to support the demand of progressive persons to suppress the EDU and the EPRP.

Ireland, Britain Dispute Oil Areas

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—An Anglo-Irish quarrel was revived today over Dublin's claim to control oil-exploration rights in two potentially rich areas in the Atlantic.

The Irish Republic designated two areas, one stretching out into the North Atlantic and the other between Britain and Ireland, as falling under its economic control.

The claim brought a sharp response from the Foreign Office. "We will protest and reserve all our rights," a spokesman said.

The area in the north is claimed by Britain by virtue of its ownership of desolate Rockall Island, some 240 miles west of Scotland. It wants international agreement territorial zones to be measured from there rather than from nearer to the British mainland.

The other disputed oil area is known as the Celtic Sea, which lies between southwest England and southeast Ireland. The Celtic Sea was never shown on maps until oil companies applied the name to the area. The Irish consider it an extension of the Irish Sea.

to reach a settlement with the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) to the advantage of the whole of Angola," the statement said.

UNITA and the FNLA formed a loose alliance to fight the Cuban and Soviet-backed MPLA during the conflict.

Mr. Savimbi, who draws most of his support from the southern Ovimbundu people, is continuing his guerrilla war against the MPLA and the estimated 15,000 Cuban troops still in Angola.

An armed forces spokesman said at a news conference here that South African forces at one point were within 60 miles of the Angolan capital, adding that there was "no doubt the city of Luanda could have been captured."

There was no attempt in the statement to describe at the news conference to blame the United States for the collapse of the pro-Western movements in Angola.

But South African officials have complained privately that the United States quietly encouraged South African intervention and then abruptly halted aid to FNLA and UNITA when the Senate voted Dec. 21, 1976, to halt cover support of the two movements.

The statement also declared: "UNITA and FNLA requested South African support 'against Communist infiltration in Angola.'"

"South Africa provided advisers to FNLA leader Holden Roberto in northern Angola, but the advice was ignored. Against the advice of South Africa, Roberto gambled away his forces on careless attacks, instead of using them for the retention of his traditional area of influence. The results for FNLA were disastrous."

An unidentified Cuban general was killed in late October, 1976, in the Lomba-Cela area by a South African force. The results for FNLA were disastrous.

Two hundred Cubans and another 200 MPLA soldiers were killed in the "battle of bridge 14" Dec. 9-12, in the Catufe area for the loss of four South African soldiers, members of a unit codenamed Fuxbat.

"After independence [on Nov. 11, 1975], Cuban forces and an unlimited number of Russian armaments streamed into Angola and completely took over the military function from MPLA."

"The need to hold the territory resulted in an escalation of South African involvement and the creation of additional battle groups to such an extent that the South African involvement just before withdrawal stood at just under 3,000 men logistic element included."

Own Troops Sent

The statement confirmed that South Africa sent in its own troops to fight as well as advisers, instructors, armored cars, 88-mm and 140-mm artillery guns and other weapons.

But it gave no details on how many South Africans or UNITA or FNLA soldiers were killed in Angola, although unofficial reports have put the South African death toll at 33.

South African troops did not fully withdraw from Angola until March 25, 1976, when the final remnants of the intervention force crossed into South-West Africa.

Sudan Rebellion Reported Halted At Base in South

BEIRUT, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Faction of the central Sudanese government have crushed a rebellion at an air base in southern Sudan, the official Sudanese news agency said today.

"At around 2 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 2, some elements of the air force tried to take over Juba Airport," the agency said in a report monitored in Beirut.

"Eight soldiers who refused to cooperate with the conspirators were murdered. They also killed two foreigners working on development schemes in the southern province." The radio said that 18 persons were arrested and 23 others were being sought.

One of the foreigners killed was an American missionary pilot, Harold Bowman, who was shot while driving to Juba Airport.

Juba is in Sudan's extreme southern inland province of Equatoria, on the border with Uganda, a province cut by the White Nile. Southern areas of the Sudan traditionally have been restive due to resentment by black Africans in the south of dominance of the country's affairs by the Arabs of the north.

Soviet Lab Downed

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Salyut-4, one of two Soviet space laboratories circling the earth, was destroyed last night on entering the earth's atmosphere over the Pacific Ocean on command of ground control. The said.



IRRIGATION PROJECT—Vietnamese men and women working with shovels and bare hands on canal in muddy plains near Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Area was hard hit during war and thousands of former South Vietnam soldiers and persons associated with old regime are working in re-educational forced labor.

Opposition Forms Election Alliances

Mrs. Gandhi Attacks Cabinet Rebel

Improve Uranium Deliveries, EEC Asks U.S. and Canada

Libya Recalls Envoy to Syria, Relations Decline

House Panel Begins Action On U.S. Aid to Bolster Sadat

Kenya Forming National Airline

U.S.S.R. to Discuss EEC Fish Zones

Israeli Envoy to Return

Egypt Paper Reports Israel Money Plot

Soares to Visit U.K.

Palestinian Shop Bombed

Carter's Request

New Round of Talks Begins on Troop Cuts

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VIENNA, Feb. 3 (AP).—NATO and the Warsaw Pact today opened a new round of talks here on troop reductions in Central Europe with mutual demands to give up "unrealistic positions."

The round was the 11th since delegations from 19 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, began talks here more than three years ago. There have been 124 plenary meetings since.

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Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton said that Egypt had asked for new help from the United States as well as other countries after the serious riots two weeks ago against Mr. Sadat's austerity program, which included increases in the price of food, soap, cigarettes and other staples.

"This is important to the strengthening of President Sadat, who in turn is important to the peace process in the Middle East," Mr. Atherton told the foreign operations subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

The funds involved would be transferred from long-term development projects previously approved by Congress to commodity shipments which can be supplied and noticed, quickly. The executive branch is required to notify Congress before making such shifts. The aid grant will take effect on Feb. 15-15 days from when it was first proposed to Congress—unless either house objects. There appears to be little opposition.

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Through Other Countries

Israelis Say Egypt Still Getting Soviet Arms

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is continuing the supply of weapons, ammunition and spare parts to Egypt through third countries, according to senior Israeli intelligence sources.

U.S. analysts agree that these supply routes exist, although they differ with the Israelis as to their size and influence on the Middle East military balance.

Soviet supplies are reaching Egypt, the Israelis say, by direct shipment of aircraft engines and spare parts from Soviet ports with Moscow's agreement, by shipment from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and North Korea.

The deliveries, U.S. and Israeli sources said, alter the picture of Egypt as a country desperate for Western weapons and relying on aging Soviet aircraft, tanks and missiles.

The Egyptian Air Force, according to intelligence analysts in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has maintained a formidable first-line, fighter-aircraft force despite the supposed cutoff of Soviet supplies after the Arab-Israeli war of 1973.

The air force operates 48 MIG-23s, half of them assigned to air-to-air fighter roles, and half to ground support. The International Institute for Strategic Studies, an authoritative source based in London, puts the total at 30 MIG-23s, but NATO sources say that this figure does not reflect aircraft restored as a result of Soviet supplies.

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measures for Elath and for the roads leading north from that port were "weak."

The Israelis no longer believe they have the qualitative superiority they had in 1967 and 1973, and they point out that after mobilization of the Arab forces, their numerical inferiority could be on the order of one to ten.

Soviet Aid to Iraq

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has pledged continued military aid to Iraq.

The communique, issued at the end of Mr. Hussein's three-day visit here, said both sides "aimed at strengthening the friendship and cooperation in strengthening the defenses of the Republic because they see an important factor for strengthening its national independence and state sovereignty."

The Warnke Nomination

The nomination of Paul Warnke as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency puts the right man in the right place at the right time. Mr. Warnke, a former assistant secretary of defense, believes strongly that arms control serves the nation's security. As obvious as it may seem to say so, this is exactly the conviction one wants in the man leading the single government agency charged with arms control. At a moment when a major debate is developing about the Soviet-U.S. strategic equation, it is vital to have in this post someone with the stature, intellectual force and argumentative powers of Paul Warnke to assure that this point of view receives the hearing it deserves at the top of the government.

Mr. Warnke's views, long on the public record, are controversial. He doubts, for instance, that it serves either deterrence or diplomacy to add new arms once a nuclear power has a force sufficient to assure the devastation of any other power that might strike it first. He suspects that the negotiating process itself may sometimes impel, rather than restrain, arms programs. He has asked whether U.S. arms programs do not incite some part of the Soviet-U.S. arms competition. These are matters worthy of rigorous public examination. And in view of the fact that Mr. Warnke, while serving as ACDA director, would evidently also head the administration's team in the SALT talks, another question arises. The government's SALT position will surely reflect a mixing of his views

with those of others. Could the U.S. negotiating position be weakened if the Russians knew that the man presenting it personally holds other views?

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will conduct Mr. Warnke's confirmation hearing. But Sens. Sam Nunn and Henry Jackson, among others, who sit on the Senate Armed Services Committee, also wish to question him. That's fine. The different viewpoints on arms control deserve exposition by their strongest proponents. The public, not to speak of the government, will learn from the exchange. It could amount to a kind of prenegotiation SALT ratification debate that could help the administration prepare for the talks. No one need worry about the burdens such a debate would impose upon Mr. Warnke; he is eminently fit to carry the arms control brief.

Even as public hearings are being prepared, however, an anonymous memo is being circulated that accuses Mr. Warnke of favoring "unilateral" disarmament. We find this characterization of his views inaccurate and scurrilous. And we find the circulation of this sort of anonymous memo a positive disservice to policy debate. This is not the first occasion in which Carter appointment initiatives have been met with this tactic. Are some of the people with reservations about Mr. Warnke so lacking in confidence on the merits that they must resort to sneaky smears?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. and Rhodesian Chrome

The looming fight to repeal the Byrd amendment will pose for the Carter administration the first important test of whether it can conduct not only a right-minded but an effective African policy. For the amendment, permitting importation of Rhodesian chrome despite the U.S. formal pledge in the United Nations to halt such trade, has become in the six years since its passage the symbol of lingering U.S. support for white minority rule. As long as this legislation has been on the books, the United States has stood open to the charge that, while it favored majority rule in pronouncement and principle, it supported minority rule in practice.

In white Africa, the Byrd amendment seems to have had a meaning that too few Americans have read. It has meant that, when finally forced to choose between its investments in the white-dominated economies of southern Africa and its commitment to black liberation, Americans would go with their money. No one will ever be able to tell, for instance, the precise extent to which the Byrd amendment has nourished Ian Smith's evident judgment that the United States would, in the end, bail him out. But it seems to us incontrovertible that

the amendment directly undercuts the current U.S. effort to induce his white regime to negotiate promptly an acceptable transition to majority rule. This makes repeal an operational urgency as well as a symbolic one.

The Nixon and Ford administrations never saw fit to expend the political capital needed to fight the battle through in the Congress: in those years, the Senate voted for repeal but the House would not. The Carter administration's good faith on this issue is nowhere seriously challenged. But support for the amendment has become an article of faith on the political right, especially among those who identify it with a passionate hostility to the United Nations. One part of the opposition collapsed Wednesday when Rep. John Dent, D-Pa., who represents a district whose specialty-steel plants use Rhodesian ores and who has been the chief House sponsor of the Byrd amendment, announced that the development of new technology has now made it possible for the United States to do without Rhodesian chrome entirely. But Mr. Carter will still have his work cut out for him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesian Impasse?

The much-quoted "White Claim" to Rhodesia does not have the same centuries-old basis as that in South Africa and in addition the black nationalists there have considerable reason to mistrust the present government. But it is not reasonable for them to demand that the whites relinquish all safeguards at once, especially when they are not themselves unified and have little in the way of a program to offer apart from the constantly reiterated threat of intensified guerrilla warfare if they do not get their way. Moreover, a moderate who probably has a majority of the blacks behind him, has been left in the lurch by Kissinger, while the Patriotic Front enjoys the full support of Moscow and most of black Africa for its military operations. It seems time for the new administration in Washington to come up with some new ideas if the situation is not to deteriorate further. —From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The Price of American Waste

It is the weather that has brought the American energy crisis to the surface. Energy consumption has always, however, been more profligate in the United States than in any other country. . . . From the 1950s . . . American energy consumption has steadily outstripped domestic production. This widening gap has been filled by imports, first from Canada and Venezuela, but now in the main from the Middle East. The consequences, economic and political, of this shift have been profound. . . . The United States is still importing over 40 per cent of its oil requirements and the effective dependence on Middle East oil producers . . . will inevitably increase further. . . . The effect has been to destabilize international oil prices. It has effectively created the power

of OPEC by creating the conditions in which a producer cartel can become effective. By tying the American economy to the political instabilities of the Middle East it has created a whole new dimension of diplomatic and military problems. . . . The rest of the world must have the closest interest in President Carter's attempts to produce a domestic energy policy which would be more effective than that of his two predecessors. —From the *Times* (London).

It would be harsh to blame the dismal time that millions of Americans are having in the bitter cold and blizzards which have been sweeping the Central and Eastern States of the United States on America's hopelessly inadequate energy policy. . . . But the crisis does help to demonstrate the knife-edge on which American energy supplies are balanced. . . . Last week . . . the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development . . . report pointed out that an international shortfall in fuel supplies looms in the decade ahead. And the OECD made it quite clear that the United States will be mainly responsible. . . . America has it in its power to do more than any other single OECD country . . . to reduce demand for energy. But its fuel policy so far has been designed to encourage consumption, stimulate imports and hold down domestic production. Price controls have almost certainly meant that energy has become relatively cheaper for consumers in the United States since the start of the 1970s—in spite of OPEC's huge price increase. . . . The lobby for continuing to hold prices down is extremely powerful. Mr. Carter would be wise to use the present energy crisis to point out what cold comfort lies in accepting that lobby's endless—and destructive—demands. —From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

BALTIMORE—It is said, in fact, that the Panama Canal can be made a sea-level canal—like the Suez Canal—and this would certainly be a great advantage. Even including the \$40 million the French want for their ditch, the total cost will be less than that estimated by our engineers for the Nicaragua route. As a matter of fact, as well as cash, the Panama route seems to have the call," said an editorial in the *Baltimore Sun*.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Rivalling in brilliance the diamond horseshoe at the Metropolitan Opera House on a gala night, the Ziegfeld Theater at 54th Street and Sixth Avenue opened last night with the musical "Rita" before many notables from New York's social and theatrical life. Mr. Ziegfeld's efforts to glorify the American girl were witnessed by, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Paltzer, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lasky, Mrs. W.K. Vanderbilt and Miss Hope Hampton.



Third-World Poverty: 2 Solutions

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, is a cosmopolitan intellectual. His book "Between Two Ages" reads in part as if it has been written by Thomas Merton. Yet last year he put his name to an astonishing advertisement printed in the *Wall Street Journal*. Its argument was crude and simple: the poor of Africa, Asia and Latin America are poor because they have too many children; they have done little or nothing to remedy this situation; and they have depended on the United States to bail them out. It ends with this warning: "At some point we in the United States are going to find that we cannot provide for the world any more than we can police it. The implication of this kind of latter-day Ricardian thinking is worrying. It suggests that the West has been over-generous to no avail and that in the end we might have to abandon some of the developing countries to choke on their own mess."

A Myth

Intellectual ignorance is almost as difficult to deal with as poverty. But no one has more capably answered the kind of reasoning used in the advertisement than Mahbub ul Haq. Haq, a Pakistani economist and a senior official of the World Bank, is rapidly emerging as the most effective theoretician for the Third World's cause. This is what he says: "The last thing the Third World wants is to live forever more on the welfare handouts of the developed countries. The West itself is one of the major drags on our attempt to pull ourselves out of poverty. . . .

"For example, it is a myth that the Third World can't take free competition. It is you the rich who can't take free competition. You won't allow us free mobility of labor; you put up immigration restrictions. You won't allow us free trade; you have a host of prohibitive regulations that make it exceedingly difficult, often impossible, to sell in your markets. . . . The free market in the distribution of international trade, unequally sharing of benefits from the export of our natural resources, and artificial restrictions on the free movement of goods, services and labor is probably of the order of \$50 to \$100 billion a year."

And he concludes by reminding his audience of Robert McNamara's claim that the poor in the last decade have financed almost 50 per cent of their development investment out of their own meager income. And to good effect despite all the problems—nearly half the developing countries grew by an average 4 per cent a head each year during the last 10 years.

Problem Areas

Now it is true that there are large parts of the world where income has not gone up and there are the problems of soaring birth rates, declining food production, increasing indebtedness, growing maldistribution of income and pathological urban slum growth. But they are problems well within our capacities to do something about them. James Grant of the Overseas Development Council has campaigned with great force for a combined poor country-rich country effort to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and absolute poverty by the mid-1980s. He calls it a strategy of "minimum needs." "If the proposed commitments were

made," he writes, "it is quite possible that in a decade, life expectancy in the countries having the poorest billion of the world's people could rise by more than 10 years, infant mortality would drop by more than half, birth rates would drop sharply and literacy would more than double." Continued for another decade into the mid-1990s "the program could be expected to result in average life expectancies of over 65 years, infant mortality under 50 per thousand births, a birth rate of 25 per thousand or less and a literacy rate of over 75 per cent in these countries."

It could be designed in such a way as to accelerate growth in these poor countries to the point where these programs to address the most essential human needs could be self-financing."

Grant is not talking off the top of his hat: He has seen such promising progress in a number of countries which already have this "minimum needs" approach—China, Taiwan, Sri Lanka and Kerala, India. Take Sri Lanka. Although one of the poorer countries of the world, it has a lower population growth, higher literacy, and longer life expectancy than Brazil whose per capita income is five times as big. How has it done it? Simply by giving priority to its rural areas—the small farmer living with his extended family in the traditional village.

Development resources have been concentrated on small farmers who turn out, according to World Bank figures, to be far more productive per man than large farmers. Government finance instead of being spent on a vast urban infrastructure of roads, ports, airports, factories and housing, has gone on irrigation programs, agricultural research, free education, health services and subsidized food and transportation. Migration to the towns has been held to 1 per cent in the last 20 years, a remarkable achievement, for it is the seething overcrowded cities that have done more than any other factor to retard development outside. Observers that the Third World's problems are intractable. Yet Sri Lanka's effort has cost it only \$15 a head each year.

'Minimum Needs'

Grant takes this Sri Lanka figure and multiplies by a billion. Thus \$15 billion a year to get rid of absolute poverty all over the world does not sound too much—it is only 2 per cent of the GNP of the Western countries. About \$5 billion any way would come from taxing the better-off groups and re-ordering priorities in the poor countries themselves, leaving us with a responsibility for \$10 billion—less than twice as much as we give in aid at the moment.

This suggestion of Grant's for satisfying "minimum needs" meets with Haq's approval. At the same time, Haq feels that the Third World has a right to demand more than this. He calls for "a new order." He wants a complete overhaul in the international system so that it will give back to the Third World the \$50 billion-plus that it has legitimate claim on. It's a long-term strategy, and a step-by-step one. Moreover, it is not an attempt to "chase the income levels of the rich countries," says Haq. "We do not wish to imitate your life-styles. We are not pushing for equality

of incomes, only equality of opportunity."

Here then are two eminently reasonable plans for ending poverty—one short-term, the other long. Both suggest that it is well within our means to bring it about. Both answer the pessimism of the Brzezinski advertisement with hope and imagination.

Letters

Cubans in Africa

A lot of press space has recently been devoted to the risk that Cuban troops might intervene in Rhodesia. Castro and his Soviet string-pullers must be having some quiet laughs at the amount of propaganda they are achieving free of charge.

But the Cubans presently in Angola are only there because the government of that country cannot stay in power without them. If they were to move on against Rhodesia, their rear would soon be overrun by Angolan guerrillas and the Angolan government would probably fall.

At the same time, Castro is already facing enough political and economic troubles arising from the size of the existing expeditionary force in Angola. It is therefore extremely unlikely that he could manage to send substantial reinforcements, even if the Russians picked up the bill. And even if Cubans do move against Rhodesia, who can guarantee that they will achieve success against the well-equipped and trained Rhodesian forces—a vastly different matter from the recently-armed, undisciplined irregulars they were able to carve up with their heavy Soviet weapons in Angola.

A.D. SIMONS,
Pany, Switzerland.

French Socialists

Re James Goldborough's article on French Socialist Michel Rocard (*JT*, Jan. 17). Mr. Rocard's statement that Air France, Air Inter (a private company), Electricité et Gaz de France and Renault are successful in the view of the fact that these concerns all operate at a loss, which must ultimately be borne by the taxpayers.

Likewise, his amiable comments regarding French employees should be viewed in light of the fact that there are few free-enterprise companies where employees have to pay high direct and indirect taxes, staggering payments to the Social Security (which also operates at a loss) while subject to the blackmail of the labor unions.

One can conclude that French industry suffers from the virus of Socialism and not from those of capitalism.

I am surprised that Mr. Goldborough did not ask Mr. Rocard what makes him think that Socialism would work in France, as it doesn't work anywhere else in the world. The answer would be, of course, that thanks to their superior intelligence the French Socialists will succeed in achieving the impossible.

PATRICK BAEYEN,
Port-Vieux, France.

Rhodesia Crisis

Britain's failure to reconvene the Geneva conference on Rhodesia is indeed tragic. Britain has done everything

NATO vs. Warsaw Pact War (and Peace) Based on Coalition

By R. W. Komer

WASHINGTON.—If the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact is "rapidly moving toward a decisive military superiority over NATO," as Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Okla., contend in their latest report, the new administration has more than strategic balance to worry about. But as the United States and its allies study how best to strengthen NATO deterrents at political, acceptable cost, they must face up to the fact that their ability to do so will depend heavily on working together more effectively as a coalition—in peace as well as war. While this has been an underlying premise of the NATO alliance from the outset, it has so far been easily neglected in practice.

History tells us of the often disastrous consequences of failure of allies to cooperate. Indeed, when Napoleon was asked which foe he would most prefer to fight, he unhesitatingly replied "a coalition."

No Time

In any future NATO-Warsaw Pact clash, there may be no time to improvise again after the war starts. A surprise attack by the Warsaw Pact might foreclose this option. Moreover, while the Pact is also a coalition, the Russians wholly dominate its tight command structure, insist all their allies follow Soviet doctrine and tactics, and provide most of their equipment. The result: The Pact is far weaker than it appears for coalition war than NATO.

Though linked together by a multinational command structure (which is largely ignored in peacetime), NATO really consists of 14 individually balanced national defense establishments, with each mostly going its own way. They vary so widely in their doctrines,

within the practical capability to resolve the Rhodesian question. However, Washington remains the only source of pressure that could be used to convince John Vorster of South Africa, who in turn could convince Ian Smith, of the inescapable fact that majority rule has to come about in Rhodesia.

It would be wrong, indeed disastrous, to leave the field for the Soviet Union to lay the rule for a military solution, thus installing a Marxist regime in Rhodesia which would in turn constitute a further step on the way to Soviet dominance of that part of the African continent.

LEZZAT TAMIMI,
London.

Not Optimistic

It is always a pleasure, in these troubled times, to see a skilled craftsman bring the full weight of his experience and training to bear on his work. The British ambassador to the United States (*JT*, Jan. 22-23) gives us an excellent example of how to make a little go a very long way.

His article parades many of the characteristics of British administration in recent years: unjustified optimism, specious argument, distorted statistics, a refusal to face reality and a large capacity for self-deception. A large capacity for self-deception.

ANDREW SOUTHERN,
Paris.

Headline on Spain

As conscientious observers of the very delicate political situation in Spain today and as members of no party whatsoever, we deeply resent the use of the word "Reds" in your front page headline (*JT*, Jan. 26), to designate the militant lawyers, members of *Comisiones Obreras* (workers' commissions). The term "Red" has a pejorative connotation that is unsuitable for today's responsible journalism.

KEITH PATTERSON,
Barcelona.

Editor's Note: This letter was signed by seven other persons.

Collective Posture

Underlying the renewed need for a better collective NATO posture, as opposed to often incompatible national postures, the sheer fact of growing military interdependence among allies. The Japanese time came as at least \$11 billion annual lies alone cannot defend Japan. A U.S. contribution is indispensable, and we plan on it. We must prepare for it sensibly, too. For the United States is also dependent upon allies. Aside from their estate, we expect to use their port facilities, depots, transport systems, communications, and many other resources. Moreover, many sophisticated high technology systems, which can be many allies simultaneously, becoming so expensive to NATO can only afford to be shared multinationally.

True, the United States maintain general purpose for not just tailor them all for NATO's defense. But if it is to display for more of a "it alone" syndrome than that any other ally except France and in the area of defense in question we want to have cake and eat it, too. We want a policy of military self-sufficiency, while wanting NATO standards mostly on U.S. equipment. Our services seem design and produce equipment as if we were the only force. NATO would be fighting Russians alone. Even in the few cases where we do seek common equipment, we often over our own overvalued performance demands.

Taloring U.S. forces explicitly for coalition warfare could not only improve the effectiveness of our NATO contribution but improve our ability to respond to other contingencies.

For example, if NATO's get worried is a short-term emergency, then quick reinforcement is of even higher priority than more massive reinforcement later on. Ability to move our forces overseas quickly is equally important. Deterrence or defending against threats elsewhere. But it is relying more on use of available host-nation support if we are able to deploy enough forces.

Flexibility. Maximum flexibility of employment is also critical. Halting a "blitzkrieg" by achieving it will depend on greater compatibility of national forces. In short, there is an overwhelming military case to why we and our allies must prepare better for coalition warfare. There are strong strategic reasons, too. At a time of fiscal constraints and competing priorities, can national defense managers any longer put up with the costly waste and duplication inherent in NATO's present posture? And how long will Congress stand for it?

The NATO allies are being starting to come to grips with these questions. But it must happen—it rarely does. NATO—unless the United States gives a strong lead. A major reworking of NATO's coalition posture must be high on the agenda of any new administration determined to get more effectiveness from the defense dollars it spends.

Mr. Komer, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, is a private consultant on national security matters. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

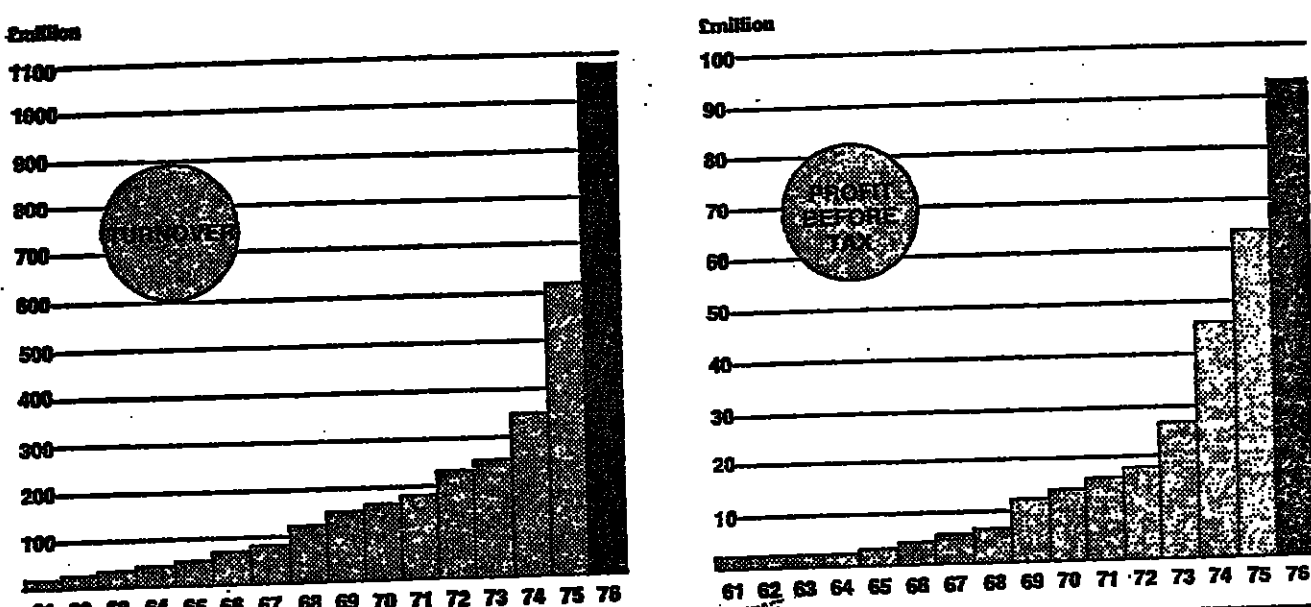
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'Year after year'



	1976	1975
Turnover	£1083m	£606m
Profit before Taxation	£93.4m	£63.3m
Extraordinary profit	£10.4m	£5.4m
Funds employed	£396.8m	£278.6m
Profits attributable to Lonrho Shareholders	£44.1m	£27.4m
Dividends per share	4.963p	3.102p
Capital expenditure	£34.5m	£31.3m
Net assets per share	£1.43	£1.22
Earnings per share	23.14p	19.07p
Countries	59	43
Group companies	620	600
Employees	110,000	100,000
Shareholders	60,000	47,000

The sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Limited will be held at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. on Tuesday, 1 March, 1977, at 12 noon.

Lonrho Limited, 138 Cheapside, London EC2V 6BL

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FEV. 3. 1977

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976-77 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 3	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 76, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
ACQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 259.30	311	315.30 - 311	4	4.8	48.8 - 69.14 - 68.00c	9,549	Special meeting Dec. 21 raffined Arlier facilities sharing accord.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS..	Insurance	318 269.50	254	254.30 - 254.50	9	4.3	19.96 - 13.27 - 28.22	2,632	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. div. '77 despite new share dilution
ASN GÉRAVLS DANONE.	Glass-food	736 457	471	469 - 467	—	8.4	102 - 28.28 - -24.29c	2,352	Group 1976 cash flow ex- ceeded that of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS ...	Shipping Air trans.	358 - 160.50	167.88	175 - 167.50	10	6.6	9.59 - 16.96 - 16.47	1,866	Cie. Maritime Chagnars Monte- nos 75 - 200 MF. Gains
CHEMIEUE ROUTIERE...	Public works	192 - 84.20	101.99	102.10 - 100.50	6	6.9	9.74 - 11.18 - 18.02c	1,672	SPECTR' subsidiary to start D. Side road improvement.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	161.50 - 95.10	102	101.00 - 101	6	6.9	13.08 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,758	C.C.F. now listed on Brussels Antwerp Stock Exchanges.
CREDIT INDUST. COM.	Bank	147 - 63.70	100	100.80 - 100	9	6.5	8.65 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	From Nov. '75 to Nov. '76 CIG customer deposits increased by
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 55	61	65 - 63.50	9	9.9	4.72 - 8.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Deposits for the last 12-months increased by 22%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	173 - 82.40	90.25	91.40 - 90.30	9	8.9	15.08 - 28.15 - 9.62c	3,684	1st 9 months C. turnover 3,395 MF (1976 vs. 75). 2000
EURAFRANCE	Holding	287 - 140.30	171.20	172 - 171	6	6.4	(non signific.) - 26.38	2,193	Oct. 1, 1976, 20% profit vs. (1975). P/E 11 dividend 15 Fr.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	408.90 - 315	400	401 - 387	14	4.4	27.19 - 23.92 - 29.97c	1,497	Harley Davidson's Paris. Re- ferred to be No. 1 in auto sect.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ...	Holding	192 - 142	188	180 - 177	7	3.1	— — - 26.94c	2,805	Generale Occidentale about to full control of Cavemish Ltd.
IMETAL	Winning	124.70 - 78.10	90.30	91.30 - 90	37	3.7	7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	Copperweld, subsidiary (USA) quarter 1976 results up 23%.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	621 - 391	391	389 - 382	36	2.8	35.77 - — - 11.80c	3,157	76 net dividend = Fr. 7.98 (no Fr. in '75) payable as of Oct. 15
NORD (Compagnie du)...	Holding	39.20 - 19.80	20.75	20.90 - 20.55	7	6.7	2.03 - 0.78 - 0.29	13,415	1976 results had registered a progress over
PECHELBRONN	Holding (In.)	80.10 - 15	74	74 - 74	7	8.1	11.71 - 6.52 - 18.76	2,825	68.6% of capital obtained in March. Pourcelle de Chasse (L)
PECHINEY-ÜG-KUHLM.	Chem. min	119 - 65	76.10	76.10 - 75.30	—	6.6	14.58 - 29.50 - -4.20c	15,740	Cobel subsidiary (aluminum export 40% of production).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	409.00 - 198	255	260 - 255	5	3.9	71.84 - 36.24 - 54.77c	9,251	Group 76 consolidated net com- more than Fr. 3 billion.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) ...	Petrol.	159.70 - 64	61.70	62.30 - 61.20	—	—	13.84 - — -	5,498	1st sem. '76: oil, benzene (4-9%); product sales (14-9%)
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 520	592	595 - 593	19	2.5	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.76c	926	Turnover March-May '76, 19% vs. 17.6% MF (up 19%).
ROBECO	Inventm. Compt.	384 - 310	360.60	369.10 - 365	—	3.5	(not relevant)	22,572	Raffinco now distributing 1 free for 20 held.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1680	1830	1843 - 1835	35	1.4	64.64 - 71.76 - 82.21c	244	Group and production in 2nd pairs (up 83%).

(b) Tax credit not included

- 1976-77 -					- 1976-77 -					- 1976-77 -					- 1976-77 -				
Stocks and		Sla.	3 p.m. prev.	Change	Stocks and		Sla.	3 p.m. prev.	Change	Stocks and		Sla.	3 p.m. prev.	Change	Stocks and		Sla.	3 p.m. prev.	Change
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Out.	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Out.	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Out.	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Out.
121a	5.8	Talley pf 1.1	10	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	16	16	16	63a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
209a	15 1/2	TampelE	1.1	10	4	15 1/2	14 1/2	18	18	57a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
210a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	58a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
211a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	59a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
121a	5.8	Tappan	1.0	10	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	16	16	60a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
212a	11 1/2	Taylor	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	61a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
7 4a	Technicr	23	22	23	22	23	22	23	22	62a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
991a	9	Technicr	30	12	27	27	27	27	27	63a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
100a	10	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	64a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
104a	5a	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	65a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
221a	10 1/2	Telidon	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	66a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
100a	10	Telidon	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	67a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
41a	10a	Telstar	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	68a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
27a	26	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	69a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
181a	18 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	70a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
213a	21 1/2	Tenor	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	71a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
30a	23a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	72a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
214a	21 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	73a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
41a	20a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	74a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
282a	28 1/2	TIET	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	75a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
29a	29	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	76a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
41a	20a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	77a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
16	11 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	78a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
27a	26	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	79a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
117a	5a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	80a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
209a	15 1/2	TampelE	1.1	10	4	15 1/2	14 1/2	18	18	81a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
210a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	82a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
211a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	83a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
121a	5.8	Tappan	1.0	10	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	16	16	84a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
212a	11 1/2	Taylor	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	85a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
7 4a	Technicr	23	22	23	22	23	22	23	22	86a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
991a	9	Technicr	30	12	27	27	27	27	27	87a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
100a	10	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	88a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
104a	5a	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	89a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
221a	10 1/2	Telidon	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	90a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
100a	10	Telidon	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	91a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
41a	10a	Telstar	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	92a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
27a	26	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	93a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
181a	18 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	94a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
213a	21 1/2	Tenor	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	95a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
30a	23a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	96a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
214a	21 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	97a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
41a	20a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	98a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
282a	28 1/2	TIET	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	99a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
29a	29	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	100a	Unifed	1	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
41a	20a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
16	11 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
27a	26	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
117a	5a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
209a	15 1/2	TampelE	1.1	10	4	15 1/2	14 1/2	18	18										
210a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2										
211a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2										
121a	5.8	Tappan	1.0	10	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	16	16										
212a	11 1/2	Taylor	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2										
7 4a	Technicr	23	22	23	22	23	22	23	22										
991a	9	Technicr	30	12	27	27	27	27	27										
100a	10	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
104a	5a	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
221a	10 1/2	Telidon	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
100a	10	Telidon	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
41a	10a	Telstar	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
27a	26	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
181a	18 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
213a	21 1/2	Tenor	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
30a	23a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
214a	21 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
41a	20a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
282a	28 1/2	TIET	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
29a	29	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
41a	20a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
16	11 1/2	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
27a	26	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
117a	5a	Teneco	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
209a	15 1/2	TampelE	1.1	10	4	15 1/2	14 1/2	18	18										
210a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2										
211a	11 1/2	Tanaka	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2										
121a	5.8	Tappan	1.0	10	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	16	16										
212a	11 1/2	Taylor	1.0	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2										
7 4a	Technicr	23	22	23	22	23	22	23	22										
991a	9	Technicr	30	12	27	27	27	27	27										
100a	10	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										
104a	5a	Telecom	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10										


16%	47%	UnionCo	14	36	62%	41%	61%	—	1%	20	14%	Wayss	pr.60	1	19	19	19	Year's high and low range does not include changes
14 1/2	32%	UnionP	3	139	140%	30	16	—	1%	7	4	WestInd	50	9	3 1/2	5 1/2	16	In latest day's trading.
47	33	Unel	pr.250	240	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	—	1%	10 1/2	2 1/2	WestInd	50	7	29	9 1/2	CP%	Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per
53	44	Unel	pr.250	210	52	30	30	—	1%	19 1/2	3 1/2	WebbDes	12	550	1	152	67 1/2	cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range
31	24 1/2	Unel	pr.272	2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—	1%	27 1/2	19 1/2	WeissAKI	82	9	7	23 1/2	25 1/2	and dividend are shown for the new stock only.
57 1/2	72	Unel	pr.744	30	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	—	1%	28 1/2	15 1/2	WellsFao	1	9	70	28 1/2	27 1/2	

New Issue
February 4, 1977

This advertisement appears
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Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

DM 200,000,000.-
6³/₄% Deutsche Mark-Bonds of 1977/1989



with the unconditional and irrevocable joint and several guarantee of
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Daifwa Europe N.V.		Den Danske Bank	Credit Suisse White Wald
Richard Dees & Co. Bankiers		af 1871 Aktieselskab	Limited
		Delbrück & Co.	Den Danske Provinsbank A/S
			Den norske Creditbank

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 273: 2533-2534, 1995.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

[illegible]

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Treasurer		Teepak, intl. supplier & producer of packaging for food industry.	Amsterdam	Experienced economist or lawyer; exp. in cash mgmt., tax, legal, insur.; 30-40; English language.	Personnel dept., Teepak Holding B.V., Huidkopsgracht 26, Amsterdam, NL.	I.N.T. 27-1-77
European Controller		European div. of major multinational company.	Switzerland	Must be Swiss or hold valid work permit; English + French lang.; evaluate investm. opport.	Box P 115,503, Publicitas, CH-1002, Lausanne, Switzerland.	I.B.T. 27-1-77
Product or Marketing Manager		Leading intl. Swiss corp. with expanding branded proprietary product business.	assumed in Switzerland	35-40; intl. mktg. exp. in OTC pharmacy; academic degree; Engl., Frsch. & Germ. languages.	Dr. E. Blesner, Schwarzwaldstrasse 10, 8117 Faldens, Switzerland.	I.N.T. 27-1-77
Directeur Général		Fr. subsidiary of major German mfr. of appliances for hotels and industry.	France	35-40; exp. in similar post; grad. of Ecole de Commerce; perfect German language.	P.A. Management Otr. K. Mueller, Leischnerstrasse 7, 07 Stuttgart 1, Germany.	I.N.T. 27-1-77
Tax Manager, Paris		Multinational CPA firm, for Paris office.	Paris	Expatriate tax specialist; foreign tax credits; subpart F; tax treaties; Fr. + English.	Box D-946, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 26-1-77
Managing Director, Holland	\$25,000	Growing consumer goods manufacturing & marketing organization.	Holland	Exp. in consumer goods industry; Dutch & English and possibly German languages.	Backwell Mgmt. Search Conf. 7011, 84-86 Baker Street, London W1M10L, G.B.	Financial Times 27-1-77
Chief Executive, Offshore	£12,000 + car	Partnership in offshore, support services to oil & gas in N.W. Europe Shelf.	London	Sales & commercial exp.; background in engineering; exp. in oil helpal.	P-E Consulting (Mr. Varvill, Park Home, Egham, Surrey TW20 0HW, G.B.	Financial Times 27-1-77
Group Financial Controller	£18,000, house, pool, car, educ. allow.	Group of 12 companies, with 3,000 employees, 25 accounts, ops. in diverse fields.	Zambia	Chart. accountant; cash mgmt.; mid 30's; control+coordination procedures; exp. in finance.	P.H. Recruitment Ltd. (G.S. Peterken), 42 Upper Berkeley Street, London W1H 7PL, G.B.	Financial Times 27-1-77
Financial Controller		Major intl. company for Hq. in French-speaking part of Switzerland.	Switzerland	35-45; exp. & qualif. to handle all European subid.; Engl., Fr. + Germ. desired (Sw. or Perm.).	Richard H. Werba, Mngt. Consult., 33 Châteauneuf, 1009 Lausanne-Pully, Switzerland.	I.N.T. 29-1-77
Resident Manager Construction		European Engineering Co. on site on large construction project, North Africa.	North Africa	CE degree; significant overseas exp.; proven records; Engl. + Fr. languages.	Box D-5,636, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berni, Paris, 75008, France.	I.N.T. 29-1-77
Chairman of the Board	commensurate with this position	German co. with worldwide business in consumer goods (25,000 employees).	Tehran	Economist with sales and mngt. background; German+English (willing to learn Farsi).	K.I. 399227, Frankfurt Allg. Zeit., Postfach 2901, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, D.	Frankfurter Allg. Zeit. 29-1-77
Merchant Banker for Houston	for negotiation plus company house	Charterhouse Japhet Texas Inc., growing Houston opt. of fin. svcs. incl. project finance.	Houston, U.S.A.	28-38; proven background in intl. banking or trans. functions; English + other languages.	A. Eastwood, pres. Charterhouse Japhet, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Paul's, London EC4M 7DH, G.B.	Economist 29-1-77
Deputy M.D. (Finance & Administrat.)	Min. 15% tax, profit sharing, relocat. allow.	Diversified mining corporation base metal producer with underground and "lacer mines.	South America	Exp. professional; fin., admin., mktg. background in mining; English (+Spanish helpal).	Woods Gordon & Co. (Inf. S.712), Royal Trust Tower, P.O.B. 253, Toronto, Ontario M5K1J7, Canada.	Economist 29-1-77
Directeur Commercial	F.Fr.130,000	Soc. Française, leader dans la fabric. des biens d'équip. notam. manutention, vibration.	Paris	Un ingénieur diplômé, 35 ans min.; 5 ans d'exp. biens d'équip. usage indust.; bilingue Fr.-Angl.	Sele-CEGOS (Fr. Rousseau), 33 Cours Gallieni, Suresnes 92152, France.	L'Express 31-1-77
International Banking Officer	\$25,000+ local allowances	Major Intl. Bank for their international banking services.	Copenhagen	28-35, 4 yrs. min. intl. banking exp. (credit or new business dev.); Eng., Germ., Scand. lang.	C.J.A. Mngt. Recruitment Conf. IB03762, 35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH, G.B.	I.N.T. 1-2-77
Chief Trader Eurobonds		Soc. Générale de Banque S.A. for its Brussels Eurobond operation.	Brussels	Exp. in Dollarbond secondary market; mngt. capac., good knowl. of languages.	Soc. Générale de Banque (Mr. Adnot, Montagne du Parc 3, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.	I.B.T. 1-2-77
Investment Banker, Kuwait	negotiable, tax free base, attract. fringes	Large well-known U.S. financial institution, established ops. in The Gulf.	Kuwait	Versatile, exp. investment banker, affinity for working/living in The Gulf.	Tyzack & Partners (J.E.B. Drake), 10 Halfway, London W1N 6DL, G.B.	Financial Times 1-2-77
International Compensation Executive		Digital Equipment Corp. leading computer co. with unprecedented growth.	U.S.A. assumed	Exp. in intl. compensation (primary Europe); Engl. + Fr. or Span. languages.	Digital Equip. Corp. (Mr. B. Burns), 148 Main St., Maynard, Mass. 01754, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-2-77
Director, International Markets	commensurate with this position	Tonka Toys, U.S. mfr. with mktg. subid. in G.B., France, Belgium, Australia.	Minneapolis, U.S.A.	Exp. in intl. consumer product mktg.; knowl. local legislation; knowl. mkt. res. advert. promot.	Tonka Toys (Mr. J. Schvitz), 4144 Shoreline Blvd., Spring Park, Minn. 55384, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 1-2-77
Directeur Commercial	F.200,000+	Soc. Française, 600 personnes, exportatrice vers pays évolués techniquement.	Banlieue Parisienne	Ingén. grande école; 38 ans min.; français plus anglais et/ou allemand, 8 à 10 ans d'exp.	Confessa Publicité (Ref. 95,997), 20 Ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 75001, France.	Le Monde 2-2-77



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Algeria (air) ...	124.00	62.00	31.00	Israel (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00	Polynesia (P.I.) (air)	795.00	77.50	54.00
Australia (air) ...	272.00	136.00	68.00	Iraq (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00	Portugal (air) ...Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	707.00
Austria (air) ...Sch.	199.00	99.50	50.00	Iran (air) ...	118.00	59.00	32.00	Romania (air) ...	118.00	59.00	32.00
Bahamas (air) ...	114.00	57.00	28.50	Ireland ...E.S.	227.00	113.50	56.75	Saudi Arabia (air) ...	227.00	113.50	56.75
Belgium ...B.F.P.	4,055.00	2,027.50	1,125.00	Italy ...Live	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00	Singapore (air) ...	227.00	113.50	56.75
Burma (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00	Japan (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00	S. America (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium (air) ...	118.00	59.00	30.00	Korea (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00	Spain (air) ...Pas.	6,489.00	3,240.00	1,818.00
Canada (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00	Korea (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00	St. Lucia (air) ...	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ceylon (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00	Labuan (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00	Switzerland ...S.F.	200.00	150.00	82.00
Cyprus (air) ...	118.00	59.00	35.00	Libya (air) ...	171.00	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	118.00	59.00	32.00	Luxembourg ...L.F.	4,055.00	2,027.50	1,125.00	Tunisia (air) ...	124.00	62.00	34.00
Damascus (air) D.C.	636.00	318.00	159.00	Malaysia (air) ...	118.00	59.00	32.00	U.A.R. (air) ...	227.00	113.50	56.75
Damascus (air) ...	114.00	57.00	28.50	Malaya (air) ...	227.00	113.50	75.00	U.S.S.R. (air) ...	118.00	59.00	32.00
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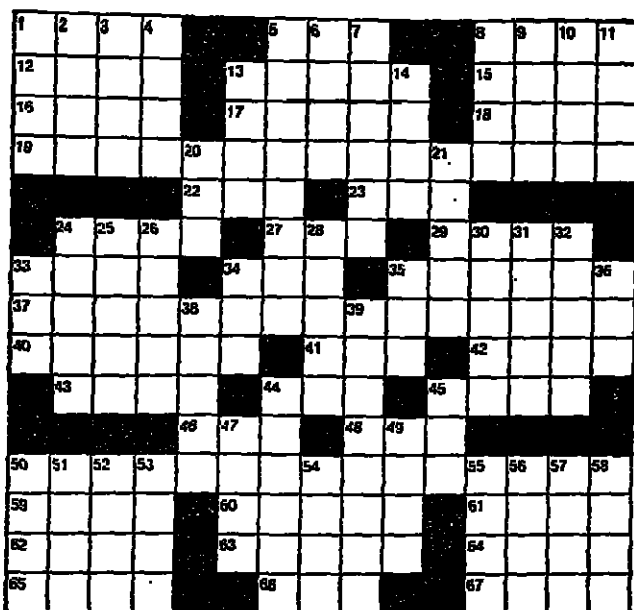
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng



ACROSS

- 1 Birds
5 Monk's title
8 Weather word
13 Same: Prefix
15 Opposed, in
16 Dogpatch
17 Chemical
27 Chemical
37 Compound
38 Fruit covering
39 Fe petish, as
40 Type of tank
41 Miss Mabel
42 Roman road
43 Surrender, in
44 "my turn"

DOWN

- 15 "Kamp"
46 Crew members
48 Chinese truth
50 Winter hazard
51 Icelandic saga
52 Declaim
53 Asian sea
54 Arouse
55 Wolf
56 Distant: Prefix
58 Part of M.D.
59 Abbr.
60 Again

PEANUTS

- 20 Lettuce
21 Australian dog
22 Hinder
23 Run away
24 Wheeler and
25 Lahr
26 More or less
27 Movie title
28 Singer Page
29 Pale
30 Naval initials
31 Kind of room
32 loss
33 Indian weight
34 Haven for
35 Cuban emigrants
36 Not said
37 Box of early
38 French pronoun
39 Sufficient, to
40 Omar
41 Hewed
42 Kind of wave
43 Chisel-like tool
44 Address one
45 Cleanse
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47 the lot
48 Enthusiasm
49 Goals
50 Chief
51 Sea bird

WEATHER

ALASKA	AK	Overcast	MADRID	MD	Shower
ANCHORAGE	12	Overcast	MIAMI	11	Shower
BARROW	3	Clear	MILWAUKEE	12	Clear
ELMENDORF	15	Overcast	MINNEAPOLIS	12	Clear
FAIRBANKS	18	Overcast	MOBILE	12	Clear
HELIKOP	20	Overcast	MONTREAL	12	Clear
IGLOO	22	Overcast	MOSCOW	12	Overcast
SIKOTUVA	24	Overcast	MUNICH	12	Clear
WASILLA	26	Overcast	NEW YORK	12	Clear
WASILLA	28	Overcast	OSLO	12	Clear
WASILLA	30	Overcast	PARIS	12	Clear
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WASILLA	34	Overcast	ROME	12	Clear
WASILLA	36	Overcast	SOFIA	12	Clear
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WASILLA	62	Overcast	YERKIN	12	Clear
WASILLA	64	Overcast	YERKIN	12	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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February 3, 1977

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(4) Japanese Fund	\$F20.15	(4) Japanese Fund	\$F20.15
(5) Swiss Fund	\$F20.15	(5) Swiss Fund	\$F20.15
(6) U.S. Fund	\$F20.15	(6) U.S. Fund	\$F20.15
(7) World Fund	\$F20.15	(7) World Fund	\$F20.15
(8) Bond Fund	\$F20.15	(8) Bond Fund	\$F20.15
(9) Equity Fund	\$F20.15	(9) Equity Fund	\$F20.15
(10) Money Fund	\$F20.15	(10) Money Fund	\$F20.15
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PEANUTS



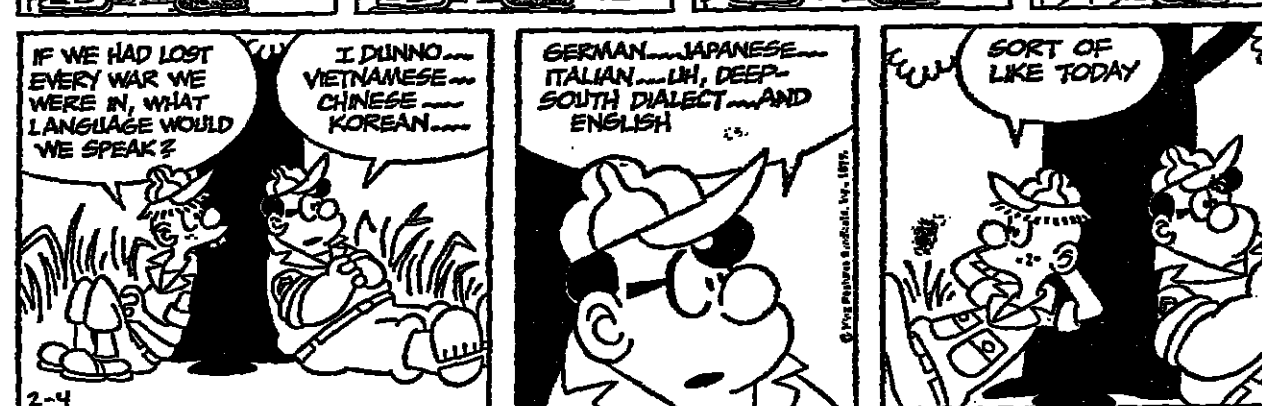
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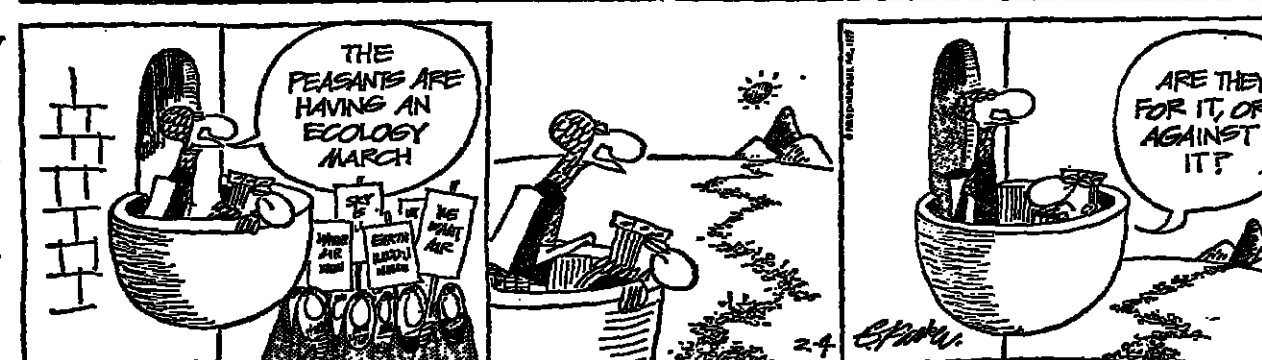
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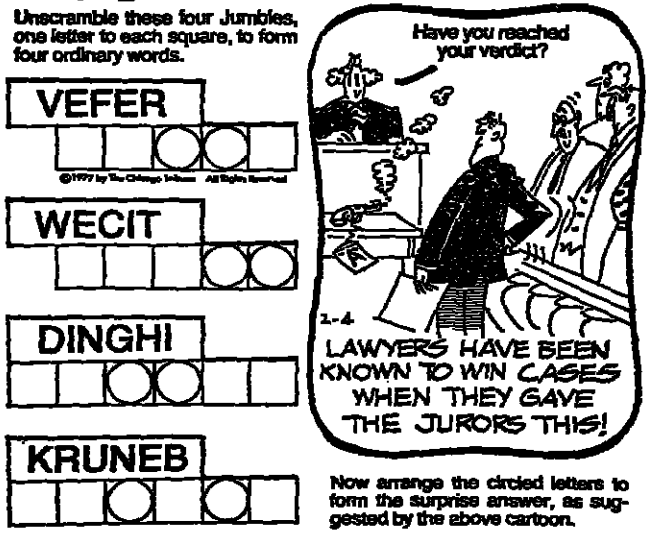


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEFER
WECIT
DINGHI
KRUNEB

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEAK SINGE VENDOR BEHIND
Answer: One would be good and late to get there!—HEAVEN

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN CALCUTTA

By Clark Blaise and Bharati Mukherjee. Doubleday. 300 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN "Days and Nights in Calcutta," Clark Blaise, a Canadian, and his Bengali wife, Bharati Mukherjee, take us to Calcutta to show us India seething on a paradox, torn between East and West, between stasis and change, between an elephant-headed god and technology. Blaise brings to Calcutta the surprised eye of an outsider. His wife, who left Calcutta after growing up there, sees it like someone leaving with mixed emotions through a family album, wondering whether she had a happy or unhappy childhood.

The book is divided into two parts, his and hers; but the separation is not simple, for each has influenced the other. For Western readers, Mr. Blaise's account may be more accessible. Miss Mukherjee—she writes under her maiden name—has a more internal story to tell. He is continually discovering India and just as continually struck by its inhomogeneity as seen through Western eyes. She is more immersed, tending to muse over her country, to mingle its history with her own.

Immediately, at the very airport where they arrive, Blaise sees the old and the new India juxtaposed. On one side of the wall that surrounds the fields and the terminal are the planes and all that they imply. On the other side, supported by the wall, are the tin wood, cardboard and burlap shacks which are the suburban homes of the better-housed among the poor. Others have no homes besides the jute sacks they weave out at night to sleep on.

Comparing it to Canada, the author is fascinated and appalled by the sheer density of life in Calcutta, where the streets flow with pedestrians and the sidewalks are literally padded with peddlers.

Blaise has a nice way with details, such as the sight of four men running through the crowd with a refrigerator on their heads. Calcutta's image of itself, he points out, is so cosmopolitan that the death of Conrad Aiken, an American poet, was a front-page story in the local papers. He is puzzled by the example of a dynamic and highly successful businessman who prays in a room full of flowers for three hours every day. The classic Indian, he says, has a deeply private core which would insulate him from practical matters if he did not also possess an extraordinary peripheral alertness, a positive genius for improvisation and adaptation.

Writing of the joint family, 30 or 40 relatives all living together in a cramped physical and emotional space, the author finds it less a fortress of love than the sort of hell that Paul Sartre described in his play "No Exit." Love in India, he writes, too often expresses itself in tyranny. A father very nearly determines his children's identity when he chooses his son's career and his daughter's husband. A wife is valued for her docility. Too much intelligence is a flaw to be corrected, like buckteeth. Playing golf is, among the upper classes, the furthest reach of "women's lib."

Like the newspaper, Blaise says, the Indian intellectual is condemned to "impotent truth or thwarted idealism," which leads him to cynicism and irony. Yet he cannot even find an audience for his irony in his own country, for "sincerity" is the reigning

Anatole Broyard is

viewer for The New York

Best Sell

The New York Times

This list is based on more than 250 best-selling books in the U.S.

FICTION

This week

1. "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck

2. "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck

3. "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck

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50. "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck

Right Time for a Worldwide Hockey League

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Some of the Cleveland Barons' great yesterday to accept a 27-per-cent deferment in their shares to keep the National Hockey League franchise in business this season and the other members of the team have until tomorrow to decide.

Meanwhile, the National Basketball Association is talking changing its schedule next season in order to capitalize on the popularity of the Super Bowl. And today, World Team Tennis has added a Soviet franchise.

Those three developments might not seem related but they are. It's time for the National Hockey League to become the World Hockey League by adding 10 teams from Europe, including three from the Soviet Union, and absorbing four teams from the World Hockey Association to create a six-division 30-team league with global significance and a true world championship.

In the process, the World Hockey League would eliminate the weak and financially troubled NHL and WHA teams. It also would provide stronger divisional rivalries. And if the Soviet Union is willing to join a tennis league, it's probably willing to join a hockey league.

Both basketball and hockey are not ready for worldwide competition. But hockey is.

Proof of that developed in the Canada Cup tournament last fall: the tour of the United States and Canada by two Soviet teams a year ago, and the Team Canada-Soviet series a few years ago. Hockey is the only sport ready for expansion on an international basis. The divisional alignments would be based on geographic rivalries:

As an economy measure, the schedule would mostly involve intradivisional competition. But because of the geographical

imbalance (20 teams in North America, 10 in Europe), the European teams would play one game in each of the North American cities while the North American teams would play two games in each of the European cities.

The playoff structure would involve the automatic qualification of the six divisional champions, plus the next six teams which accumulated the most points on the current NHL system—3 points for a victory, 1 point for a tie.

But only the four first-place teams with the most points would receive byes into the second round. The remaining two first-place teams and the next six teams would be ranked on a 1-10-3 basis on points, similar to the current NHL format. The No. 1 team in that group would play the No. 8 team, the No. 2 team would play the No. 7 team, etc.

Far-Out 90 Possibilities

The four survivors then would be matched with the four first-place teams which received byes. The winners would qualify for the Stanley Cup semifinals, which then would provide the two teams for the Stanley Cup final.

Under the system, it would be possible for semi-final matchups between, say, the Moscow Army team and the Islanders, the Prague team and the Montreal Canadiens, the Stockholm team and the Philadelphia Flyers, the Moscow Wings and the Boston Bruins—a true World Series that would propel hockey far beyond the limited confines of football, baseball and basketball.

Such a World Hockey League also might solve the economic problems facing both the NHL and the WHA.

The Cleveland Barons are broke. The Pittsburgh Penguins are almost broke. And many of the WHA teams are struggling—Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New England, Phoenix, Birmingham, Calgary and Edmonton.

By absorbing Quebec, Winnipeg, Houston and San Diego, a World Hockey League would do what the NBA did when it absorbed four ABA teams last year—take the four teams that deserve to survive.

But the glitter of the World Hockey League would be the European teams, especially the Soviet and Czechoslovak teams. Paying the players wouldn't be a problem. Let the governments accept the money rather than the players, if that be necessary.

When the Stanley Cup was donated in 1893 by Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston and son of the Earl of Derby, it was intended for the Canadian amateur hockey champions. At the time there were no professional teams.

But beginning in 1910, the trophy emerged as the symbol of professional hockey supremacy. But at the time there was no hockey in Europe, at least none of significance. Now hockey is as popular and as significant in Europe as it is in Canada and the United States.

It's time that the Stanley Cup was the real symbol of professional hockey supremacy.

Celtics Losing Out on Chance To Defend Their NBA Title

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Feb. 3 (UPI)—The defending champion Boston Celtics are in danger of not making the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Celtics lost to the New York Knicks last night, 89-80, for the sixth defeat in their last seven games.

The loss dropped Boston to third in the Atlantic Division behind Philadelphia and the New York Knicks. Four teams in the Eastern Conference's Central Division also have records better than the Celtics, so if the season ended now Boston would not make the playoffs.

There are 32 games to go this season. But there is no reason to anticipate a drastic improvement.

Charlie Scott is out for the season with an injury, leaving Jo Jo White as the only guard capable of going a full game in the old basketball Celtic style.

Without someone to complement White, the Celtics are unable to play their usual style of pressure defense and fast-break offense. "You've got to have the personnel," coach Tom Heinsohn said after the game. "We're only got one guard."

John Havlicek, 36, starts at the other guard position, but has not the speed or the youth to withstand a fierce pace. Prior to the season, the former forward was scheduled to play only 25-30 minutes a game, but was forced to go 39 minutes against the Nets.

Kevin Stacom and Bobby Wilson are the reserve guards, but they were 6-for-7 from the field against the Nets, necessitating Heinsohn's extended use of Havlicek.

The Nets exploited the Celtics' problems, too, spreading out the offense so Bubbles Hawkins and Al Skinner could go one-on-one with White and Havlicek, respectively.

Surprisingly, Hawkins had tremendous success against White and scored 19 of his 22 points in the second half. He also scored 10 straight points in the closing minutes to thwart a comeback by the Celtics.

Skinner was the Nets' top scorer with 24 points. The trade of John Williamson and the release of Rich Jones appeared to have little effect on the Nets, but now accustomed to the Nets, he came and went in the personnel.

Deve Cowens had 39 points and 17 rebounds for the Celtics in his best scoring performance since returning to the club and White finished with 15 points.

At Philadelphia, Julius Erving, Steve Nix and Lloyd Free combined for 74 points to lead the 76ers to a 138-116 victory over Detroit. Mix came off the bench in the second quarter and scored 18 points to give the 76ers a 76-68 half-time lead. He finished with 25, as did Erving; Free total of 24.

Suns 138, Pistons 116

At Phoenix, the Suns, with good shooting, defeated the Milwaukee Bucks, 130-113, in a meeting of the last-place teams in the Western Conference. Paul Westphal led the Suns with 29 points and 12 assists while Alan Adams had 27 points, 11 assists and 17 rebounds.

Kings 119, Blazers 107

At Kansas City, guards Ron Boone and Brian Taylor combined for 52 points in leading the Kings to a 119-107 victory over Portland. Boone scored 23 points and had seven assists.

Bugner to Fight Lyle

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—British heavyweight champion Joe Bugner will fight American Ron Lyle in a 12-round bout here on March 20, Caesars Palace hotel confirmed yesterday.

Portland, playing without the injured Bill Walton for the second straight game, was led by Maurice Lucas with 24 points and 11 rebounds.

SuperSonics 128, Jazz 95

At Seattle, Tommy Burleson, benched in the first quarter for poor play, scored all his 17 points in the second half to spark the SuperSonics to a 120-95 victory over New Orleans.

Nuggets 119, Bullets 105

At Denver, guard David Thompson scored 37 points and teammate Ted McClain added 17 to pace the Nuggets to a 119-105 triumph over Washington and snap the Bullets' eight-game winning streak. Thompson, the Nuggets' leading scorer with a 34-point average, hit 23 of his 35 points in the second half. Forward Paul Silas finished with 16 points for Denver, now 33-15, including 25 victories at home.

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SAVE ON ICE—Black Hawks' goalie Tony Esposito is on his back after falling to block a shot. Flames' John Gould, right, and Hawks' Dave Logan are near action.

Maple Leaf Sets Mark For Goals by Defender

TORONTO, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Maple Leafs' defenseman Ian Turnbull shattered a goal-scoring record and a hockey superstition last night as he scored five times to pace Toronto to a 9-1 drubbing of the National Hockey League's cellar-dwelling Detroit Red Wings.

A 24-year-old fourth-year man, Turnbull scored on each of his five shots to establish an NHL record for goals by a defenseman in one game. The old record of four goals had been accomplished seven times.

Turnbull, who was featured on the Maple Leaf Gardens program last night, was not aware of the superstition that the player on the cover can usually expect a bad game.

"This game ends a 30-game scoring drought for me. A couple of the goals were lucky, but I think I just got the breaks. When they go in, you smile, and when they don't you try again," said Turnbull.

He began his record quest in the second period after a scoreless opening session. At 1:55 Turnbull shot past Detroit goalie Ed Giacomin to begin a spree in which Toronto connected five times in 8 minutes 31 seconds.

Winger Pat Bontle scored 40 seconds later, with Don Ashby connecting again at 4:12. Dave Williams beat Giacomin on a

breakaway at 8:15 and Turnbull followed with his breakaway goal at 10:26 while both teams played two men short.

Jim Rutherford replaced the shaky Giacomin who faced 18 shots in the first two periods, but Rutherford soon was beaten by Turnbull, at 4:58 of the final period.

The Leafs' most prolific goal-scorer, Larry McDonald, scored his 53d less than two minutes later and Turnbull came back with his 15th and 16th goals of the season at 17:10 and 18:30 of the final period.

Penguins 5, North Stars 2

At Pittsburgh, Syl Apps scored two goals to lead the Penguins to a 5-2 victory over Minnesota.

Black Hawks 4, Flames 2

At Chicago, Stan Mikita scored his 13th goal, midway in the second period, to help the Black Hawks stretch their undefeated string to five games and beat Atlanta, 4-2. The victory pulled Chicago to within one point of the St. Louis first place, in the Conn Smythe Division.

Kings 7, Caps 2

At Los Angeles, center Butch Goring scored three consecutive goals, including two power-play tallies, and added an assist to lead the Kings to a 7-2 victory over Washington.

Griffith Decisions Old Age, Wins Fans

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—He stood in the center of the ring, and the grin on his face showed his feelings as the Madison Square Garden crowd cheered him.

There could not have been a better birthday present for Emile Griffith, 39 today, the day after opening his 20th season as a professional fighter with a victory in a 10-round middleweight fight.

"It made him feel terrific," said Howie Albert, who got Griffith into the fight game and still is with the former five-time world welterweight and middleweight champion.

The opponent was 25-year-old Irishman Christy Elliott, the decision was as close as could be, but this time the boss most certainly would have come if Griffith had lost his 18th career professional fight in his first fight in the United States since Nov. 22, 1974.

It was not always that way. As a champion and challenger, Griffith often was booed as a winner in his hometown.

"That was beautiful," said Griffith. "Maybe I oughta stay away more often. That way, when I come back, they'll love me more. I'm very glad to be back home. I like traveling, but not that much."

The decision was a majority one—judge voting for Griffith, one calling it a draw and

referee Arthur Mercante scoring it even in rounds but awarding the fight to Griffith on his strong finish, which can be done under New York rules.

"I could have knocked him out," said Griffith, who relied on a left hand, which he applied like an artist's brush, and the ringmanship he has picked up from

fighting the best welterweight and middleweights in the world over the last 16 years.

One of the few right hands Griffith threw was to the body in the eighth round, and it hurt Elliott, an Irishman living in New Jersey, who faded in the last three rounds as Emile came on in what he said "seemed like a good workout in the gym."

The victory was the 85th against 21 losses and two draws for Griffith and it was made sweeter by the ovation offered by the crowd of 10,930.

In other fights, former World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion Wilfredo Benitez of Puerto Rico and American Harold Weston Jr. fought to a draw. Heavyweight Pedro Soto of Puerto Rico scored a lopsided 10-round decision over American Brian O'Melia.

JAF officials expressed hope that the grand prize would be held later this year—possibly this autumn—but added that the chances were slim.

They said a contract with the Japanese sponsors to come up with initial funds of \$50,000 for expenditures involving transportation of cars and mechanics, as well as accommodations, by Jan. 31.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

San Diego 4, Calgary 4 (Goalkeeper 2, Burgess 2, Devine, Lacroix, Lotas, Lawson, Miller, Krystof).

Indianapolis 6, Quebec 5 (Leclerc 2, Pailment, McDonald, Mavey, Selmaki, Tardif 2, Brackley, P. Boudet, Pichet).

Birmingham 3, Cincinnati 2 (J. Stewart, Nizio, Napier, Roy, Ledoo).

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Denver 119, Washington 108 (Thompson 21, McGinn 17, Hayes 26, Knecht 19).

Seattle 126, New Orleans 85 (Baron 29, Wilkerson 17, Marovich 15, Coleman, Boyd, Williams 12).

Phoenix 130, Milwaukee 113 (Westphal 29, Adams 27, Dandridge 23).

Kansas City 119, Portland 107 (Boone 28, Taylor 24, Lenz 24, Steele 15).

Philadelphia 138, Detroit 116 (Westphal 26, Price 24, Lander 23, E. Porter 19).

NY Knicks 98, Boston 89 (Glenn 24, Hawkins 32, Cowens 20, White 19).

LA Lakers 107, Portland 107 (Boone 28, Taylor 24, Lenz 24, Steele 15).

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Living on Top of the World and the Weather

Those who feel
worried are the 50

Thomas James, pointing to his binoculars.

Living in a high-rise building removes one from the aspects of nature that can be heard, touched and smelled, but it may bring urban dwellers visually closer to nature.

All the residents interviewed told us how much time they spent looking at the spectacular views from their windows—at the changing colors of the great lake, at winter sunrises over its ice, at the seasonal march of the sunset around the western horizon, at

They spoke of watching lightning hit the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower, to the southwest, and other city buildings. "You can see a power substation hit by lightning and then see the whole area around it black out," Susan Perrone

Most residents are older married couples, younger childless couples or single persons. One estimate is that there are only about three dozen children in the building and only a handful of teen-agers.

Most of the residents interviewed had not seen the movie "The Towering Inferno" and

Residents are happy to live above some of the world's hassles—where all the debris goes down the incinerator chute for someone else to worry about.

and where one calls the management when the heat isn't just right.

"I drink my last leisurely cup of coffee in the morning before I take the elevator to work. I look out the window and see all the traffic coming in, jammed bumper to bumper. It's a lot more relaxing to live here. You have a lot more time to

do what do you want to in life," said one older resident.

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Shirley Chisholm
... letting public know

national and research organization. Ford's other part-time jobs: president of the Eisenhower fellowships program, adjunct professor of political science at his alma mater, the University of Michigan, and chairman of the board of the Academy for Educational Development. He has also agreed to appear on a number of NBC News television programs.

Amy Carter, 9, will be baptized Sunday in the First Baptist Church in Washington. The senior pastor, Dr. Charles Trenham, will baptize her and Gladys Muma, 16, who is from Cameroon, in the baptistery, a tank of water in front of the sanctuary.

The state prison director Florida, Louis Wainwright, Wednesday turned down a request from two prisoners who want to marry. Both have been sentenced to die in the electric chair. Wainwright says that allowing James Tafero, 30, and Enoch Jacobs, 21, to marry would "require an inappropriate expenditure of state funds." In his statement, Wainwright said that if the couple wanted to "legitimize" their 21-month-old child, the same

goal could be accomplished through adoption after the executions are carried out. The women were sentenced to death for murdering a Florida state trooper and a Canadian constable. Their daughter is with Miss Jacobson's mother in California.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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